Unesco Chronicle

in this issue :

The New Delhi Conference
A two-year programme

A monthly report from Unesco House

UNESCO CHRONICLE

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When these lines appear in print, some time will have elapsed since the end of the Ninth Session of the Unesco General Conference at New Delhi. Nevertheless, we have deemed it necessary to devote an entire issue of the Chronicle *to this conference and, in particular, to the programme of activities adopted by the Conference for 1957 and 1958.*

Delegates from Member States—among them the representatives of Morocco, Tunisia and the Sudan, the three countries which became members of the Organization during the Conference—spent a month, from 5 November to 5 December, in the Indian capital. A building designed for large international meetings was specially constructed for the Conference by the Government of India. This was the first time that Unesco had held its General Conference in this region of the world, and delegates are not likely to forget either the hospitable welcome they received or the faith expressed by Indian authorities and Indian public opinion in the work and in the future of Unesco.

This session coincided with a serious international crisis. Obviously, world events were bound to leave an impression upon leading figures from all corners of the earth who had come to discuss the programme of an institution whose purpose is 'to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture'. Instead of shaking the faith of delegates in Unesco, these circumstances led them to reaffirm the need and purpose of Unesco and to recognize the value of continuing the work first undertaken more than ten years ago. As a result, the General Conference adopted a joint resolution proposed by Brazil, France, India and Spain and voted a budget of $22,700,000 for the next two years—a sum $1 million higher than the budget ceiling requested by the Director-General and an increase of $2 million over the period of 1955-56.

The General Conference met in New Delhi ten years after the founding of Unesco. In the following pages will be found passages from the statements or messages delivered on this occasion by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister of Education of the Government of India and President of the General Conference, and by the three Directors-General who have headed Unesco since 1946—Mr. Julian Huxley, Mr. Jaime Torres Bodet, and Mr. Luther H. Evans.

The programme adopted for 1957 and 1958 is characterized mainly by

the inauguration of three 'major projects' testifying to Unesco's desire to concentrate more and more of its efforts and resources upon a limited number of practical and needful objectives. While of universal interest, these projects are designed to meet urgent needs of a number of specially interested regions.

In addition to these three projects—the extension of primary education in Latin America, scientific research on the problems of arid lands, and promotion of the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural value—Unesco's programme includes 'general activities' and 'special activities'. The general activities correspond to the continuing tasks of Unesco such as the exchange of information, aid to international co-operation by scholars and scientists, and the drawing up of international conventions and regulations—and they are of interest to all regions of the world. The special activities are aimed at meeting the particular needs of various countries and at offering practical solutions to concrete problems. They include activities in which initiative is taken by the Organization, such as aid rendered to Member States upon their request. This aid programme—now known as 'participation in the activities of Member States'—differs from United Nations technical assistance (in which Unesco also plays a large role) in that it is not reserved solely for industrially underdeveloped countries nor is it connected necessarily with economic development. An examination of the summary of Unesco's programme offered in this issue will show that this distinction between general and special activities can be found in the work of each of the Organization's departments. However, the strong links uniting the various aspects of the programme should not be overlooked. By their very nature, the general activities of the Organization are at the foundation of its other activities. They set the limits under which the special activities can be undertaken successfully, while the special activities, at the same time, frequently enable Unesco to carry out its continuing tasks more effectively.

In studying the proposed programme and budget presented to them by the Director-General, and the more than a hundred additional proposals made by Member States, the delegates at New Delhi never lost sight of the need to maintain a harmonious balance among Unesco's varied activities. Their work was greatly facilitated by the presence in the ranks of delegations of experts fully in touch with the latest developments in the fields of education, science and culture as well as the activities of Unesco since its founding.

Meeting as it did in India, a conference of this nature would not have been complete without paying tribute to the memory of Gandhi. Delegates not only voted a resolution thanking the government and the people of India who had received them so warmly, but they also decided that Unesco should publish a selection from the thoughts of Gandhi.

THE CONSCIENCE OF THE WORLD COMMUNITY

Soon after the last great war ended, and as a result of the war and the hunger for peace of the peoples of the world, the United Nations Organization came into being. The General Assembly of the United Nations came to represent the mind of the world community and its desire for peace. If the General Assembly mainly faced the political problems of the world, its Specialized Agencies were charged with work of equal, if not greater, importance in the economic, educational, scientific and cultural spheres. Man does not live by politics alone, nor indeed wholly by economics. And so the Unesco Organization came to represent something that was vital to human existence and progress. Even as the United Nations General Assembly represented the political will of the world community, the Unesco tried to represent the finer and deeper sides of human life and indeed might be said to represent the conscience of the world community. [1]

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU,
Prime Minister of India.

1. From a speech made at the opening of the Ninth Session of the General Conference of Unesco, New Delhi.

A Positive Balance Sheet[1]

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD,
Minister of Education of India,
President of the Ninth Session of the General Conference of Unesco

Unesco came into being on 4 November 1946, almost exactly ten years ago and it would not be out of place to review its activities during the first decade of its life. Such a survey must, from the nature of the case, be brief and cursory, and can notice only some of the outstanding items in its programme. As you are aware, Unesco has as one of its main objectives the elimination of inequality among nations so that men and women all over the world can live in an atmosphere of true democracy. Simultaneously, it has sought to promote education, science and culture in order to strengthen the defences of peace in the minds of men.

FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION AND PRIMARY EDUCATION

First and foremost among Unesco's programmes are those of fundamental education which have been initiated in several countries under its leadership or inspiration. There is growing recognition throughout the world that education does not mean the cultivation of the mind and the intellect alone. It also entails the all-round development of personality in the context of social and economic progress of the community. This broadening of the concept of what were in earlier days programmes of adult education is mainly the result of studies initiated by Unesco. We in India have benefited by these Unesco studies and formulated a five-point programme of social education which aims at the enrichment of personal and community life for all. Unesco has not only initiated these studies but also helped many of the member countries by undertaking programmes of training and loan of experts on an international basis.

Nor must we forget the attempts of Unesco to ensure that free and compulsory elementary education is provided to all children in all countries of the world. Unesco has always stressed that economic progress is itself a function of widespread education. It has, therefore, spared no efforts to persuade Member States to accept such programmes as rapidly as possible. One of the main items in the programme for the next two years is the provision of such education in South American countries with direct assistance from Unesco.

1. From a speech made at the opening of the Ninth Session of the General Conference of Unesco.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Another field of Unesco's assistance that has been of special value is technical assistance to underdeveloped and undeveloped countries. In the pursuit of this programme, Unesco has discovered that the terms underdeveloped and undeveloped are fluid and that assistance, in order to be truly effective, must in many cases be a two-way traffic. We in India have been happy to receive technical assistance in certain fields of scientific and technological studies and in our turn offered assistance by way of experts in educational and cultural matters to countries who have needed them. Closely linked with this programme of technical assistance has been the Unesco scheme of supplying scientific and technical textbooks and equipment under a scheme of coupons. This has helped to overcome some of the barriers of currency regulations which make exchanges so difficult in the modern world. I may also mention the study of the problems of arid zones which was initiated several years ago and is now to be developed into a major project.

BETTER CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

Another field in which Unesco's contribution has become increasingly important is that of promoting better cultural understanding among different peoples and regions. One of the main causes of international tension and misunderstanding is ignorance and prejudice. For more than a century, Europeans thought civilization meant Western civilization. Superior military might of the West was identified with higher moral and cultural excellence. The shock of two world wars and the gradual decay of colonialism has helped in instilling a greater sense of equality among the peoples of the world. This feeling of common humanity cannot however be consolidated unless peoples of different countries have greater understanding of and respect for one another's culture. Unesco's programme of cultural interpretation by means of translations of classics, publication of art albums, recordings of music and exchange of cultural personnel among different peoples of the world is one of the most important ways in which better understanding among nations can be established. I am glad to note that this is a major project for the immediate future.

It is in pursuit of the same end that Unesco became concerned with the way in which history is taught. In most countries history is often another name for national self-glorification. What makes it worse is that such self-glorification is usually achieved through denying or diminishing the contribution of other peoples and nations. In some cases, there is even active propagation of hate for other countries and cultures. It is obvious that there cannot be a truly international outlook so long as children from

their early days are taught to exalt their own nations at the cost of others. Most histories till now have emphasized the facts of discord and struggle. There has been a tendency to emphasize the competition among individuals and nations regardless of the fact that it is co-operation and not competition which has made human survival possible. Unesco has from its very inception stressed that the teaching of history must be reoriented, and has taken steps to achieve this end. Its project for a scientific and cultural history of mankind will, when completed, be a major contribution towards better understanding and fellowship among men and women all over the world.

THE FIGHT AGAINST RACIAL ARROGANCE

Apart from this massive study of human co-operation through the ages, Unesco has also undertaken or initiated the study of some of the specific concepts which cause tension among individuals and nations. Racial arrogance is even today one of the dark spots in the record of man. Unesco has always fought against racial arrogance and pride. Studies initiated by it have led to the rebuttal of many popular superstitions. In spite of increasing recognition throughout the world that ideas of racial superiority or inferiority have no basis in fact, there are still unfortunately certain regions of the world where racial discrimination is rampant. Unesco must fight this evil wherever it exists with all the strength at its command.

In its efforts to achieve greater understanding between nations, Unesco has also initiated scientific studies in some of the basic social and political concepts. In 1947, it sponsored the study of the concept of human rights and thus helped in the formulation of the universal declaration of the fundamental rights of man. Later, it initiated a study of the concept of democracy and perhaps for the first time brought together thinkers from the communist and the capitalist countries in a common search for the essential ingredients of democracy. These and other studies have helped in clearing misunderstanding and in indicating the way in which different ideologies may be expressed in common terms.

Even this incomplete and rapid survey makes it clear that while Unesco may not have fulfilled all our expectations, its achievements are not inconsiderable. Our goal was and remains high and it is unavoidable that all our ideals cannot be immediately fulfilled. There is, therefore, no room for complacence; but when we remember the many obstacles of prejudice, distrust and perhaps most important of all, lack of funds against which Unesco had to contend there is no reason for feeling dissatisfied with what has been done.

Ten Years of Work

To mark the tenth anniversary of the founding of Unesco, Mr. Julian Huxley and Mr. Jaime Torres Bodet, its former Directors-General, each sent a message to the General Conference meeting in New Delhi. Their messages—of which we publish extracts —were read by Mr. Luther H. Evans, the present Director-General. The main points of the speech made by Mr. Evans at the Conference are also given below.

An Unforgettable Experience...

JULIAN HUXLEY

Your invitation to write something concerning the tenth anniversary of the founding of Unesco has called forth many memories. I vividly recall the events of ten years back: the move of the Preparatory Commission from London to Paris; the installation of our little international band in the Hotel Majestic (so soon now to be abandoned for the splendid new headquarters of Unesco's own design); the excitement of the first General Conference in Paris which laid down the broad lines of Unesco's work. During the next two years it was an unforgettable experience under the direction of the General Conference and with the aid of a rapidly growing Secretariat and the guidance of an active and enlightened Executive Board to work out Unesco's programme and implement its varied projects. Looking back from the vantage point of today, it is gratifying to find that the principles of operation which were then established have remained essentially unchanged. Among these I may specially mention the establishment of National Commissions; co-operation with existing non-governmental international organizations and aid to their formation in fields where they did not yet exist; the establishment of clearing-house and exchange facilities wherever they would be useful; the two-way flow of scientific information and cultural achievements; the establishment of regional centres or offices for various purposes; and the broad decision to include all aspects of education, science and culture in Unesco's practical programme. Another principle of operation which has abundantly justified itself was the rotation of General Conferences among different countries. Furthermore, there was

the determination to embark boldly on projects which only a body like Unesco could hope to undertake—such as the establishment of a comprehensive and up-to-date copyright convention, the encouragement of a world-wide programme of fundamental education and the writing of a truly universal history of mankind from the angle of science and culture.

The adherence of many new Member States, including the U.S.S.R., during Unesco's ten years of existence has both demonstrated and increased the international importance and the strength of the Organization.

It is of happy augury that the General Conference on the tenth anniversary of Unesco's founding is being held in that great Asian country, India.... I am confident that its labours will initiate a second decade of Unesco's activities even more fruitful than the first.

A Vital Need of the Twentieth Century

JAIME TORRES BODET

Although I have refrained since December 1952 from speaking about Unesco's work, I should not like to remain silent at a moment so full of significance. Naturally I will not write in my capacity of Ambassador of Mexico: my country has its accredited spokesmen with the Organization and it will fall to them to speak for Mexico at New Delhi. Nor will I write here as a former official of Unesco. I will quite simply address myself to you as an individual, a man who has at all times held the ideals and principles of Unesco's constitution in the very highest respect.

... Much time has gone by, but I well recall the spirit which inspired the labours of the conference held in London in 1946 to drawn up the constitution of Unesco. The mighty upheaval of the war had barely ended. The men and women brought together in 1945 to study the possibility of setting up an organization for intellectual co-operation—stronger, larger and more complex than the Institute earlier established by the League of Nations—believed that an era of peace and prosperity was at last about to reward mankind. We in London were all conscious of the duty which lay upon us to rebuild what the war had destroyed. We were also conscious of a moral obligation to satisfy at the earliest possible time, the immense needs of peoples who, although not broken by the conflict itself, had for centuries endured conditions of virtually total neglect, peoples who could no longer remain passive spectators—and indeed victims—of their fate.

This was truly a noble task for those countries which had survived the ordeal of war; we could visualize nothing finer or more urgent.

Since that time many illusions have been dispelled—though not the hopes that gave birth to them. Unesco, created to give substance to the intellectual and moral solidarity of nations in the minds of men, soon had to face scepticism in some of those minds. Nor could this scepticism be condemned, since it resulted from the contrast, apparent to all, between ideals and reality, between the lofty words uttered at international conferences and the sombre news contained in the daily press.

There is no clearer evidence that Unesco meets a vital need of the twentieth century than the fact that the institution has been able to survive what, in this same twentieth century, we call peace. Hence we can, on this anniversary, take some pride in the continued sturdiness, despite many dangers, of our creation.

Nor has Unesco merely survived: it has grown and spread its influence; it has made undoubted headway in every sector of its programme.

I trust that Unesco will remain faithful to its vital, its noblest task, that of placing at the world's disposal a genuine instrument of peace, capable of massive and lasting action. No endeavour more than this calls for constancy allied with enthusiasm, boldness coupled with self-denial. We have here an organization bent upon achieving a true marriage between what is deepest and most typical in peoples, and the common humanity which links them in coherent solidary action; between the irreplaceable, the unique worth of the individual and the single desire for justice, freedom and peace which unites all men as history unfolds. Education, science and culture cannot be permitted to crush the younger generations under a dead weight of sterile, abstract and—in fact—unattainable uniformity. Far rather let our differences enrich us, as one of Unesco's most lucid precursers hoped even before 1945. Let us see to it that mankind shall never, in the cause of universality, underestimate the inalienable values of the individual; and at the same time let us strive to ensure that the individual shall at all times recall the bonds that bind him to the undying hopes of mankind.

The Lessons of Experience

LUTHER H. EVANS

I shall not attempt an evaluation of Unesco's achievements. But since I have been associated with the Organization in all its three branches during its brief ten years, I may perhaps be permitted to make a personal statement concerning a few factors which seem to emerge from the experience of the past decade.

The Role of Member States

First, it seems clear to me, and seems clearer with each passing year, that Unesco is definitely an intergovernmental organization, subject to the limitations and procedures inherent in official action, but firmly based on the machinery of government within our Member States including the National Commissions. This is the touchstone of our future success and greatness, and indeed of many of our present modest achievements. True it is that the contacts Unesco has been able to stimulate or strengthen between scholars and other intellectuals throughout the world are basic to the realization of our goals, but our work in this field has the strong support of our Member States. Nor do I discount the great support and assistance in manifold ways which Unesco has obtained from the international non-governmental organizations with which it is associated. But this support and assistance is also secured by measures approved by Member States. The fact remains that Unesco works for its Member States, that it works largely through the governments of Member States, and that its success or failure in any Member State is a direct outcome of the degree of understanding and support it enjoys on the part of the government of that State. It must be obvious to all that no alternative is open to the Secretariat but to deal with all governments on a basis of complete equality and impartiality. It is also obvious that the Secretariat can use no methods for changing a government's attitude except those mild methods which are always appropriate, the methods of explanation and persuasion.

The Structure of the Secretariat

Secondly, it is my strong conviction that the structure of the Secretariat, as built up by Messrs. Huxley and Torres Bodet, has proved in the main sound and enduring. It has sometimes been suggested that the creation in the Secretariat of a number of programme departments is unsound, in that it perpetuates artificial walls between areas of activity which are both dissimilar in nature and closely interwoven in fact, and particularly in international programmes of action. Among alternatives suggested have been functional units, corresponding to the various methods of action of Unesco as defined by the General Conference at its fifth session; or again, Secretariat-wide services which would in some way act as lines-of-communication troops for some kind of pool of programme specialists. I believe experience has proved that the present structure is, if not the best in absolute terms, the best for us to use for the present, given certain adjustments and simplifications in the central services, which I hope to achieve in due course. Indeed, at the moment there seems to be no practical alternative to our tested departmental system. The obvious need for developing a

co-ordinated total Unesco programme has been taken care of by my two Assistant Directors-General and myself, aided by other officers in the office of the Director-General and numerous working groups representing interested departments.

A Balanced Programme

A third conclusion to which I have come is that we are moving towards, and indeed have come close to achieving, a satisfactory balance in our continuing programme. It is my view that in the programme proposals submitted to this session by myself, with the general approval of the Executive Board, there has been achieved, as the result of Unesco's experience in the past decade, a reasonable equilibrium between those activities which are designed to give direct assistance to intellectual, scientific and cultural progress by encouraging international co-operation, those which are aimed at providing Member States with direct assistance where in their judgement it is most required, and those designed to achieve massive results over a period of years, i.e. the major projects. And it is here, I think, that we find a reconciliation of the apparent conflict of which I spoke earlier; service to the leaders, thinkers and creators on the one hand, and service to the masses on the other, with particular emphasis, in line with the overriding United Nations priority, on helping to solve the problems of economically and socially underdeveloped parts of the world.

Co-operation with the United Nations Family

Fourth and last, there has been a marked development from a situation in the early years when Unesco stood very much on its own, to a situation today where we are deeply committed to joint efforts as a member of the United Nations family of agencies. There is, I know, a great deal still to be done to achieve full co-ordination of effort. But it is now quite apparent that in very few fields is one Specialized Agency, or the United Nations itself in the non-political area, able to operate in isolation from the others. The subject of improved co-operation and greater integration of objectives and resources remains under constant scrutiny.

Unesco cannot move mountains or revolutionize the spirit or the life of mankind. But it is equipped to assist peoples who, absorbed in their own processes of betterment, can benefit from the accumulated experience of other peoples. It is my belief that no people can escape being a recipient of good from such an unselfish purpose. Here we find Unesco's principal reason for existence. Those of us who are responsible for the programme and its administration are imperiously called upon to demonstrate and justify again and again in all we do the grandeur of this noble ideal.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE NINTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

New Delhi (5 November to 5 December 1956)

President :

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (India).

Vice-Presidents :

H.E. Mr. Gustavo Capanema (Brazil).
H.E. Mr. Enrique Arroyo (Ecuador).
H.E. Mr. Jacques Bordeneuve (France).
Professor Dr. Walter Hallstein (Federal Republic of Germany).
H.E. Mr. Ahmad Subardjao (Indonesia).
H.E. Mr. Ali Asghar Hekmat (Iran).
Professor Nathaniel V. Masaaquoi (Liberia).
Mr. Zahiruddin (Pakistan).
H.E. Mr. V. S. Kemenov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics).
Mr. Stanley C. Allyn (United States of America).

Programme Commission :

Chairman : H.E. Mrs. Alva Myrdal (Sweden).
Rapporteur : Senator Donald Cameron (Canada).

Administrative Commission :

Chairman : Mr. Gardner Davies (Australia).
Rapporteur : Professor J. Baugniet (Belgium).

Credentials Committee :

Chairman : Mr. Frantisek Kahuda (Czechoslovakia).

Nominations Committee :

Chairman : H.E. Mr. Eduardo Mallea (Argentina).

Advisory Committee on Programme and Budget :

Chairman : Mr. Concepción Aguila (Philippines).

Legal Committee :

Chairman : H.E. Mr. Akira Matsui (Japan).
Rapporteur : Mr. H. J. Reinink (Netherlands).

Committee on Reports of Member States :

Chairman : Mr. K. Ziegler. Later Mr. Herman Zeissl (Austria).
Rapporteur : M. Yves Brunswick (France).

Headquarters Committee :

Chairman : H.E. Mr. C. Parra-Perez (Venezuela).

THE PROGRAMME OF UNESCO FOR 1957-58

Major Projects

The most important new feature of Unesco's programme for 1957 and 1958 is the concept of 'major projects'. Although they appear in the Organization's programme for the first time under this special heading, these projects actually are the logical outcome of activities undertaken in the past to achieve certain essential objectives proposed by the United Nations Economic and Social Council or specifically indicated by the Unesco General Conference. These projects are co-ordinated activities on a scale large enough to achieve substantial and practical results in solving important problems. These projects will usually require co-operation by different 'disciplines' and, therefore, the resources of several departments of the Secretariat will be used to carry them out.

Upon the recommendation of the Executive Board and the Director-General, the delegates meeting in New Delhi decided that three major projects should be launched in 1957. They are: extension of primary education in Latin America, arid lands research and the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values.

EXTENSION OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN LATIN AMERICA

In co-operation with the governments of the countries concerned, Unesco will establish, for a period of ten years, a major project aimed at the extension of primary education in Latin America (the training of teachers) so that, at the end of this period, co-operating States may be near the goal of providing primary education for all children of primary-school age.

On the whole, Latin America is at the half-way mark on the road to universal primary education. Providing the children of this huge region with the schools and the teachers they require is still an immense task but one which can be completed within the near future if a strong collective effort is made. This Unesco major project is intended mainly to increase the present rate of improvement and expansion of opportunities for primary education in the twenty countries of Latin America, especially in rural regions. Countries have been requested by the Conference to define their

plans and to set up goals to be reached while the project is in operation, in addition to budgeting necessary funds, constructing schools, training teachers and increasing teachers' salaries.

The following activities will be undertaken during the first two years of the project: establishment of an intergovernmental advisory committee on the planning and execution of the project; creation of training schools for teachers and the organization of in-service training for teachers; educational research and the training of professors of rural teacher-training schools and educational specialists; and, through information media, bringing home to as wide a public as possible the scope and importance of the project.

Unesco participation in the activities of the countries concerned will take on several forms: provision of experts; award of travel grants; organization of research studies; supply of information and documentation; establishment of a limited number of professorships and fellowships; subventions to research; and, finally, financial aid to the Inter-American Rural Normal School at Rubio, Venezuela.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ON ARID LANDS

In co-operation with the governments of the countries concerned, Unesco will establish for a duration of six years a major project aimed at intensifying and co-ordinating research on the arid lands, especially in the region stretching from the Eastern Mediterranean through the Middle East to South Asia.

The second of Unesco's major projects is based on a simple fact: the arid and semi-arid areas of the earth cover between one-quarter and one-third of its land surface. In order to aid the inhabitants of these vast regions to improve their living conditions, Unesco has already carried out a programme of encouraging research, collecting and disseminating information required by scientists and co-ordinating research in certain important fields.

Through its support of the efforts of sixteen Member States in a region stretching from the edge of Europe to South Asia, Unesco intends to develop its activities in this field over the next six years. The organization of this expanded programme will be in the hands of the Advisory Committee on Arid Zone research which has been in existence since 1951 with a membership of nine eminent scientists from different countries.

Aid planned under this major project will encourage the training of research workers, the forming of research teams with adequate equipment, the creation of laboratories and the establishment of research programmes. It is considered that this assistance will be more effective if it is rendered through regional research institutes. In order to strengthen even further the efforts now being made to solve the problems of arid lands, Unesco will also aid in establishing national and local co-operating committees to stimulate arid zone programmes and to enlist public support for their work.

The list of activities planned for the next two years within the framework of this major project shows that special attention has been given both to its

general plan and to the practical details involved in carrying it out. A centre for research on the purification of saline water will be set up to attack the biggest single obstacle to the improvement of living conditions in arid lands. A second example can be found in the project to produce reading material to help new literates become aware of techniques for soil conservation and reclamation. There is also a 'pilot project on the social adjustment of nomadic groups' which aims to work out methods of helping nomad peoples to adapt themselves to a new life as farmers.

MUTUAL APPRECIATION OF EASTERN AND WESTERN CULTURAL VALUES

With the participation of all its Member States, Unesco will carry out over a period of ten years a major project to develop among the peoples of the East and the West a mutual appreciation of their respective cultural values.

The need of encouraging mutual appreciation and understanding of cultural values among different peoples—especially between the peoples of the East and the West—was recognized by the founders of Unesco who made this task one of the Organization's most important objectives.

However, the fact that methods of cultural diffusion have forced a flow mainly from West to East, principally in the form of scientific and technical knowledge and ideas, has created two results which must be counteracted. First, the Orient is not being presented sufficiently to the Occident; secondly, the nations of Asia and certain other regions are apt to receive a very distorted picture of Western civilization. Many of our contemporary problems arise or gain strength from these fragmentary or distorted notions.

The problem is not merely that of increasing knowledge and understanding in the West of Eastern cultural values. The Western nations themselves must examine more closely the influence of their civilization upon the Orient in order to strengthen elements weakly represented and to offer practical steps to make the Orient more aware of their history, the origins of their cultures, their intellectual works, their creations and their inventions.

Another goal of this third major project is to encourage Eastern and Western specialists to participate in common undertakings. Specifically, the project calls for: the preparation of major reference works—an *Asian Encyclopedia*, a guide to Oriental research institutes and collections, a *History of Islamic Art*, and a directory of world literature—required both by specialists and by writers of publications destined for the general public; international meetings on problems raised by cultural exchanges between East and West; sociological studies on the interaction of Eastern and Western social and economic systems; the sending of research workers into foreign universities or institutes; and the exchange of scholars and prominent lecturers.

It is also proposed to encourage the improvement of school programmes in the teaching of Eastern and Western cultural values. Unesco will aid in the preparation of teaching materials, in the organization of educational

experiments and in the revision of methods, and it will also offer travel grants to teachers and educational administrators. In addition, Unesco plans to stimulate the exchange of information between East and West by using modern information media and by enlisting the help of youth groups and adult education organizations. Unesco will encourage the translation of literary works chosen from those illustrating the culture and the life of the peoples of the Orient. In the fine arts, it will stimulate exchanges between regions, specifically by preparing new travelling exhibitions of colour reproductions and by encouraging the dissemination of works by contemporary artists and musicians. To carry out this major project, the Director-General will be assisted by an international advisory committee. At the national level, activities will be co-ordinated by special organizations set up with the aid of Unesco if required.

Education

In the field of education, Unesco's task is to work with its Member States in order to achieve systems of education at all levels which meet the needs of both the individual and of society and which contribute effectively to the cause of world peace. The 1955-56 programme reflected a desire to concentrate upon free and compulsory education and upon fundamental education. The 1957-58 programme is designed to intensify this concentration in various aspects of Unesco's activities in education: general activities (co-operation with international educational organizations, clearing house and advisory services), special activities (pre-school and school education, fundamental and adult education, youth work and emergency educational assistance) and, last but certainly not least, the major project for the extension of primary education in Latin America. (In all activities planned for the next two years, emphasis will be placed upon practical steps toward education for international understanding and co-operation on the basis of the principles laid down in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.)

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

CO-OPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

Member States are invited to promote the affiliation, with existing international organizations, of national associations and societies in the various spheres of education, and to facilitate their active co-operation in the programme of these organizations.

Unesco will continue to collaborate with these orga-

nizations by granting them financial assistance and services. Through contracts with competent organizations, it will carry out specific studies in the field of higher education.

Twelve organizations or institutions will receive subventions. They are: the International Bureau of Education, the New Education Fellowship, the International Federation of Organizations for School Correspondence and Exchanges, the World Organization for Early Childhood Education, the International Federation of Children's Communities, the Joint Committee of International Teachers' Federations, the International Association of Universities, the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, the International Association of Vocational Guidance, the World Federation of United Nations Associations, the Unesco Institute for Education (Hamburg) and the Unesco Institute for Youth (Gauting).

Specific studies will be carried out relating to the development of higher education as well as its orientation towards international understanding and co-operation.

CLEARING HOUSE AND ADVISORY SERVICES

Member States are invited to establish national clearing houses in education and to strengthen existing agencies in order to promote the exchange of educational information both within countries and between countries.

The Clearing House of the Department of Education, set up to facilitate the exchange of information or materials required by Member States or by Unesco, will continue to function.

This clearing house has three main functions: documentation, comparative studies, and diffusion of technical information on education. As in the past, it will continue to publish *Education Abstracts* and is quarterly *Fundamental and Adult Education Bulletin.* It will prepare publications to be issued as part of four series: *Educational Studies and Documents, Problems in Education, Studies on Compulsory Education* and *Monographs on Fundamental Education.* A new edition of the *World Survey of Education* —a world-wide compilation of educational data and statistics—will be published in 1957.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

PRE-SCHOOL AND SCHOOL EDUCATION

Member States are invited to take necessary measures to extend free and compulsory education, particularly at the primary level, and to develop and improve school education in their metropolitan territories and in non-self-governing territories under their administration, in accordance with the principles embodied in Article 26

of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and taking into account the cultural individuality of each country or territory. Member States are also invited to encourage in both State and private schools teaching about the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies as well as about human rights and fundamental freedoms as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In general, they are invited to orient their school education towards international understanding and co-operation.

Unesco will offer aid to Member States and to competent international organizations in these fields.

This aid will take concrete shape through various activities—such as missions of experts, fellowships and grants of equipment—under the technical assistance programme and the programme of participation in the activities of Member States. The Secretariat will assist Member States holding regional training courses in the planning and execution of systems of free and compulsory education.

The International Conference on Public Education sponsored jointly by Unesco and the International Bureau of Education, will take up the problem of school buildings in 1957 and, in 1958, the primary school curriculum. The International Institute of Child Study, created last year, will continue to function at Bangkok. Thailand will also see the continuation of the pilot project at Ubol where rural teachers are being trained in relation to fundamental education. Problems raised by the improvement of school curriculum will be discussed at the annual meetings of the International Advisory Committee set up in 1956 and also by a regional seminar. The educational reforms carried out over the past ten years and the problems met by various countries in this field will be taken up by meetings of specialists. A committee of experts will study, on the international level, the problem of improving examinations. A training course for administrators and teachers in technical and vocational education will be organized for the benefit of either Africa or the Arab States.

As a counterpart of the 1956 Conference on the treatment of Asia in Western textbooks, a similar conference will be held in 1958 to study the treatment of the West in Asian textbooks. Unesco's campaign to encourage teaching about the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will be carried on, as in the past, through 'associated schools' which have adopted programmes of education for international understanding and co-operation. As far as the education of girls is concerned, the Secretariat will continue to collaborate with the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION

Member States are invited to take measures, where necessary, to extend and improve fundamental education in their metropolitan and overseas territories, and in any non-self-governing territories and trust territories under their administration.

Unesco will encourage the extension and improvement of fundamental education. It will gather exact information concerning difficulties encountered and successes achieved in this field.

On the basis of a report by a specialized working party, the General Conference adopted a new definition of fundamental education as a guide to future activity: 'Fundamental education aims to help people who have not obtained such help from established educational institutions to understand the problems of their environment and their rights and duties as citizens and individuals, to acquire a body of knowledge and skill for the progressive improvement of their living conditions and to participate more effectively in the economic and social development of their community. Fundamental education seeks to develop, with due regard for religious beliefs, moral values and a sense of the solidarity of mankind. While the object of the school is to educate children and while "further education" continues the education persons have previously acquired in schools, fundamental education is designed to supplement an incomplete school system in economically underdeveloped areas both rural and urban.'

The experimental study of methods used in fundamental education—particularly methods of teaching reading and writing—will be continued in 1957 and 1958.

Unesco will continue to operate its international fundamental education centres for Latin America and the Arab States (CREFAL and ASFEC) in co-operation with the United Nations, appropriate Specialized Agencies, the Organization of American States and the governments of Mexico and Egypt, the two host countries. The role of these centres is to train educators who, in turn, will be capable of establishing in their own countries either facilities to train qualified persons for fundamental education work in communities or to participate with representatives of technical services (such as health or agriculture) in a concerted campaign or, finally, to acquaint members of these services with educational methods. In addition, the centres will conduct intensive short courses for technicians (in hygiene, agriculture, administration, etc.) on various aspects of education in the service of the economic and social development of communities.

Upon request, Unesco will participate in the activities of certain Member States in the field of fundamental education. This aid will take on various forms: missions of experts, documentation, and equipment for teaching and demonstration.

ADULT EDUCATION

Unesco will continue to aid Member States and appropriate international organizations in the development of adult education with particular reference to international understanding and co-operation.

The education of adults who have already had the advantages of some schooling is raising problems on an increasingly large scale. Here, the goal is to give adults in general and adolescents forced to leave school at an

early age, the opportunity to continue both vocational or technical training and their education in the broader civic and 'liberal' senses of the word.

In 1957 and in 1958, Unesco will supply technical and financial aid to various organizations working towards this goal in national or local adult education campaigns, pilot projects and seminars or training courses for leaders at the national or international level. In this work, it will bear in mind recommendations made by the Consultative Committee on Adult Education. In particular, it will invite competent groups to include in their study programmes the moral, social and cultural problems raised by the peaceful use of atomic energy.

WORK WITH YOUTH

As in past years, Unesco will assist in the development of youth education for social responsibility and for international understanding and co-operation.

This work will be carried out through the collaboration of the Secretariat with national authorities and with competent international institutions or organizations and by increasing the number of Associated Youth Enterprises working with Unesco. Priority will be given to programmes aimed at: (a) the extension of international understanding and co-operation among youth; and (b) participation of youth in fundamental education campaigns. Unesco will continue to provide youth groups and international clubs with information on various subjects of world interest upon their request. As in the past, it will strengthen the co-ordination of international work camps through technical and financial aid and it will co-operate in the financing of the programme of the Unesco Youth Institute at Gauting (Federal Republic of Germany). On the basis of a survey made over the past two years, experiments will be conducted concerning methods for extending and improving the practice of sports for educational purposes. In addition, it is planned to hold with Unesco aid an international conference on the role of sport in education.

EMERGENCY EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

Assistance of this nature will be provided, as in previous years to children of Palestine Arab refugees; it will be extended to children and young people who have been the victims of the recent events in Hungary and Egypt.

In co-operation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, Unesco will provide the higher directing staff required to execute the educational programme for Palestine Arab refugees and will also provide technical services. The school-age period will be extended to eight years and facilities for vocational training and technical education will be increased. The bulk of Unesco's efforts, however, will be concentrated on raising the standards of primary education.

The assistance planned for children and young people in Hungary and Egypt will concentrate on school buildings, teaching materials and general equipment. In carrying out this task, Unesco will be called upon to co-operate closely with the governments of Egypt and Hungary as well as with

other governments concerned, the United Nations and the appropriate Specialized Agencies.

Finally, following the termination of activities by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency (UNKRA)—with which Unesco has worked in recent years—Unesco will supply the government of the Republic of Korea with technical and financial assistance under its programme of participation in the activities of Member States to help operate a national fundamental education centre and a foreign languages institute.

Natural Sciences

Objective and impartial, the natural sciences offer a particularly favourable terrain for international collaboration. Unesco, through its network of liaison and exchanges, encourages co-operation among scientists and endeavours to improve the sources of information they require for their work. In particular, Unesco offers aid to research aimed at raising man's living conditions. Finally, by setting out to improve the teaching and the popularization of science, Unesco has recognized the fact that all men should be given the opportunity to understand the age in which they live and to participate in its progress. In the 1957-58 programme, these aims are expressed by a series of general and special activities and by a major project on scientific research for arid lands.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

CO-OPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS

Member States are invited to promote the affiliation of national associations and societies with existing international organizations in various spheres of natural sciences and to facilitate their active co-operation in the programmes of these organizations.

Unesco is authorized to assist such organizations with subventions and services, and to associate them with its work.

These subventions will be granted to eight organizations: the International Council of Scientific Unions, the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences, the Union of International Engineering Associations, the Pacific Science Association, the Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical Services, the Permanent Secretariat of the International Geophysical Year, the International Union for the Protection of Nature and the International Computation Centre. In particular, Unesco will contribute to meeting the cost of organizing international conferences and of publishing conference reports and periodicals.

IMPROVEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC DOCUMENTATION

Unesco will aid international organizations concerned with developing and improving scientific documentation. It will also participate, upon request, in Member States' activities in this field.

Unesco will continue its collaboration with the International Advisory Committee for Documentation and Terminology in the Pure and Applied Sciences and its national committees, and with the Abstracting Board set up by the International Council of Scientific Unions. Lists of specialized periodicals, a booklet dealing with the preparation of specialized dictionaries, and multilingual technical dictionaries covering certain branches of engineering will be published.

Experts will be made available to Member States desiring to set up scientific documentation and terminology services.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

In co-operation with the United Nations and other appropriate organizations, Unesco will continue to study, in close contact with national research councils or other national scientific bodies, scientific problems whose solution may help improve economic and social conditions. In certain fields, it will stimulate research and, upon request, participate in activities of Member States.

In the study and analysis of major scientific problems facing the present-day world, Unesco will benefit, as in the past, from the assistance of an international advisory committee and also from recommendations made by the directors of national research centres.

Specifically, Unesco will encourage research on problems concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy, cell biology, the humid tropics, the marine sciences and new sources of energy. Scientific research on arid lands will be carried out as a major project.

The General Conference decided that Unesco, in collaboration with competent Specialized Agencies, should: (a) strengthen scientific collaboration for the *peaceful utilization of atomic energy*; (b) encourage the study of the implications for society of the use of atomic energy; and (c) help the general public to appreciate the possibilities of using atomic energy for the improvement of living conditions. Among steps to be taken to carry out this decision will be the holding of an international conference in 1957 on the use of radio-active isotopes in scientific and technical research and, in 1958, an international meeting of experts on the subject of 'The Engineer in the Atomic Age' to study problems of training 'atomic' engineers and technicians.

Unesco will create an international commission to study and facilitate co-operation among existing international groups working in the field of

cell biology. In addition to the organization of two interdisciplinary symposia—the subject proposed for one is 'Patterns of Cellular and Sub-cellular Organization'—it is also proposed to study the possibility of establishing institutions or making use of existing institutions for: (a) training specialists for disciplines relevant to cell biology; (b) studying plants and animals under controlled conditions; and (c) maintaining and distributing special strains of tissue cells for research laboratories.

Set up in 1956, the Advisory Committee on Humid Tropics Research will continue to work with Unesco. Contracts will be concluded with research institutes to carry out projects selected by the committee. Symposia will be held when this committee meets and Unesco will publish their reports. In 1957, a report will be published on the symposium held last year on methods of study of tropical vegetation.

In the *marine sciences*, a similar programme will be carried out with the collaboration of the members of an international advisory committee set up in 1955. In addition to a series of symposia, whose reports will be published, regional meetings of specialists will be held and the Science Co-operation Offices will organize training courses in marine biology in their regions. Finally, a proposal to construct a research vessel by a group of Member States at their own cost will be studied.

Unesco is also alive to the great interest in the possibilities of *new sources of energy*. Through studies, it will contribute to the efforts of the UN to stimulate the utilization of energy from sources other than fuels, hydro-electric power or nuclear fission.

Upon their request, Unesco will be able to participate in the activities of Member States in research concerning the humid tropics, the marine sciences and the peaceful utilization of atomic energy, in addition to arid lands research.

PROMOTION OF SCIENCE

As in the past, Unesco will promote understanding, at the international level, of the methods and achievements of the natural sciences.

The Secretariat will keep in close touch with associations for the advancement of science and with associations of science writers. The Kalinga Prize, to encourage authors of popular scientific works, will continue to be awarded. Two new travelling exhibitions—on the Geophysical Year and on the peaceful uses of atomic energy—will be sent on tour. The project for a list of historical scientific instruments, begun in 1953, will be resumed with the co-operation of the International Union of the History of Sciences. *Impact*, the Unesco periodical dealing with the effects of science on society, will continue to be published. It should be added that the Department of Natural Sciences will co-operate with other Unesco departments in launching activities concerning the social, cultural and moral problems raised by the peaceful utilization of atomic energy.

A provision has also been made for funds to enable Unesco to participate, at the request of Member States, in activities to promote the understanding of science, the teaching of science, and associations for the advancement of science.

REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Science Co-operation Offices in Latin America, the Middle East, South Asia and South-East Asia will continue their activities during the next two years.

Established respectively at Montevideo, Cairo, New Delhi and Jakarta, these offices have a three-fold task: (a) to aid the co-ordination of scientific research; (b) to promote scientific progress; and (c) to associate more closely scientists and technicians in these regions with Unesco's work. They organize training and refresher courses as well as symposia. They invite scientists passing through their regions to give lectures and to visit scientific institutions. Each of them offers scientific liaison for countries in its region.

During 1957 and 1958, the Montevideo office will concentrate on problems concerning the marine sciences, the humid tropics and the peaceful utilization of atomic energy. The Cairo office will be responsible for carrying out the arid lands programme in the Middle East. The New Delhi and Jakarta offices will both concentrate on the marine sciences. The former will also take up problems relating to the peaceful utilization of atomic energy while the latter will be responsible for executing the humid tropics programme in South-East Asia.

Social Sciences

One of the most vigorous trends in contemporary thought, the social sciences occupy a place in Unesco's programme commensurate with the part they play in modern civilization. In this field, Unesco has two related goals: to foster the international development of the social sciences by providing the organizations and the working tools they require; and, secondly to guide the social sciences toward the analysis of certain basic problems facing the world of today with a view to finding rational solutions for these problems. Activities aimed at these goals have been carried out simultaneously over the past ten years and they are in Unesco's programme for 1957 and 1958.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

CO-OPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

Member States are invited to promote the affiliation, with existing international organizations, of national associations and societies in the various spheres of the social sciences, and to facilitate their active co-operation in the programmes of these organizations.

These organizations will receive subventions and services from Unesco and will be associated with its activities.

In addition to the International Social Science Council, five non-governmental organizations will receive financial aid: the International Economic Association, the International Political Science Association, the International Sociological Association, the International Association of Legal Sciences and the International Union of Scientific Psychology. The International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation, the Unesco Institute for Social Sciences at Cologne and the International Statistical Institute will receive similar aid. In this way, Unesco will help meet the costs of international meetings of experts, of publishing the proceedings of these meetings and of producing information bulletins and periodicals such as *International Political Science Abstracts.*

DOCUMENTATION AND TERMINOLOGY

Member States are invited to co-operate with Unesco on the exchange of information and documentation in the social sciences, to encourage the development of national and international bibliographies and to promote the establishment of national research groups on social science terminology.

The clearing-house service for documentation and information operated by the Department of Social Sciences will continue to function. The Secretariat will continue the publication of international bibliographies and will encourage the publication of multilingual dictionaries.

The Clearing House of the Department of Social Sciences has the task of facilitating the exchange of information or documentation meeting the needs of Member States and scientific organizations. Research in the social sciences has increased to the point where neither specialists nor specialized centres can easily keep abreast of developments. This is why Unesco recently carried out a survey of current research activities. In 1957 and 1958, Unesco will concentrate on listing research in human rights, race relations and methodology in the social sciences.

As in the past, the department will publish monographs for specialists in its *Reports and Papers in the Social Sciences* series and it will also publish the results of Unesco surveys and studies. The *International Social Science Bulletin* will continue to be published quarterly to report on research in a particular branch of the social sciences or to call attention to a field in which relatively little work has been done.

In collaboration with the International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation and competent international associations, Unesco will publish a series of international bibliographies. In addition to sociology, political science and economics—the three main fields covered to the present —work will be done this year on cultural anthropology.

In co-operation with the International Association of Legal Sciences, Unesco will also publish the first two volumes of a new series entitled

Introductions to National Law. Finally, on the basis of the results of an experiment conducted in 1955 and 1956, Unesco will begin the preparation of two social science dictionaries in English and French.

STATISTICS RELATING TO EDUCATION, CULTURE AND MASS COMMUNICATION

Member States are invited to collect, in a regular and systematic manner, statistical information on their activities and institutions in the fields of education, culture and mass communication.

The Secretariat in authorized to collect, analyse and publish statistics relevant to Unesco's programme. It also studies standards and criteria proposed by Member States to improve the international comparability of their statistics in education, culture and mass communication.

Statistics gathered by the Secretariat are used in studies either published directly by Unesco (such as *Basic Facts and Figures, Current School Enrolment Statistics* and *Statistical Reports and Studies*) or in collaboration with the United Nations and other international organizations, such as the International Bureau of Education.

In order to improve the international comparability of educational statistics, the General Conference authorized the preparation of a plan for international regulations to standardize them. In addition, a manual on educational statistics will be published this year.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHING OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

Member States are invited to encourage, develop and improve the teaching of the social sciences.

Unesco will continue to apply the results of its general survey on the teaching of social sciences, particularly by participating in the activities of Member States upon their request.

The recommendations made by this survey and published in nine booklets in the series *The Teaching of the Social Sciences*, together with more specific resolutions adopted at regional conferences held in South Asia, the Middle East and Central America, offer a sound foundation for governments desiring to improve social science teaching at the university level in their own countries.

Unesco is now entering a new phase of action by participating in the development of social science teaching, either through missions of experts or by organizing regional or international seminars and refresher courses. Specifically, it is planned to set up a Latin American centre in Chile to train teachers and research workers.

The survey began in 1955 and 1956 on employment opportunities for social scientists will be continued and extended. At the same time, Unesco will encourage the production of teaching materials and syllabuses for schools for social work and for secondary schools.

PROBLEMS OF INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

Member States are invited to direct their attention to gaining recognition for the ideas of living peacefully together.

In co-operation with competent international organizations, Unesco will continue its scientific and objective study of means of promoting peaceful co-operation.

Here, Unesco will take into account recommendations made last July in Geneva by a conference of representatives of the social sciences. It will assist a co-ordinated study by several branches of the social sciences of various aspects of two general problems: the historical evolution of the concept of peaceful co-operation (coexistence) and economic relations between countries with different economic and social structures. In addition, it will aid parallel studies by each branch of special questions and techniques: for example, the study by economists of the level and structures of national production and their determining factors; or the study by jurists of judicial co-operation between States, including the execution of foreign judgements.

To carry out these projects, Unesco will also organize meetings of specialists as well as two conferences grouping various branches of the social sciences with the help of international organizations concerned. The results of these studies will be published either in the *International Social Science Bulletin* or in the series *Reports and Papers in the Social Sciences.*

PROBLEMS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND MINORITIES

Member States and National Commissions are invited to take all possible measures to eradicate the evil of discrimination.

Unesco will continue its measures directed towards the elimination of racial prejudice detrimental to social harmony.

For the use of teachers, Unesco will publish scientific and educational works providing factual information on the race question and will advise as to how this information should be presented to pupils. Among publications will be a synthesis defining the problems of native elites and a yearbook of research in race relations.

Unesco will be able to provide expert advice to Member States intending to make an effort—either in schools or among the general public—to fight racial prejudice and discrimination.

Member States are invited: (a) to study possibilities of applying recommendations made by the Unesco Conference on the Cultural Integration of Immigrants held in 1956; (b) to encourage studies of the impact of technological change and industrialization upon social and cultural development, as well as economic development, and to take account of these studies in their development plans; (c) to encourage the study of the social, cultural and moral problems involved in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy and to promote the dissemination of objective information about these problems.

To facilitate the *cultural integration of immigrants*, Unesco is in a position to provide advice, documentation and missions of experts to governments of Member States and to the International Labour Organisation and to the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration.

Unesco will continue to collaborate with the International Research Office on the Social Implications of Technological Change located in Paris. It will also contribute to the operation of the Research Centre on Social Implications of Industrialization in Southern Asia opened last year in Calcutta and to the setting up of a similar centre for Latin America in Brazil. A joint seminar with the United Nations and the ILO on the problems of urbanization in Latin America will be held in 1958 following a series of studies in three Latin American countries on the human and social implications of urbanization.

This year, in co-operation with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies, Unesco will call a small meeting of specialists in the social sciences, natural sciences, humanistic studies and education to draw up plans for research in regions where the rapid development of the use of atomic energy is likely to cause immediate and far-reaching social changes.

DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATION TECHNIQUES

Member States are invited to encourage necessary basic research for their programmes of social development and the application of the techniques of evaluation available in the social sciences.

Upon their request, Unesco will participate in the activities of Member States in this field and will publish certain studies on evaluation techniques.

Unesco will be able to provide Member States with short-term experts to aid in surveying relationships between educational systems and economic and social needs and also in evaluating the progress of programmes of community development, village development, fundamental education or mass education.

The General Conference also authorized Unesco to study, in co-operation with the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies, the desirability

of providing: (a) common basic training for candidates for the international civil service; and (b) specialized administrative training for candidates for certain categories of international posts.

SOCIAL SCIENCE SECTIONS OF SCIENCE CO-OPERATION OFFICES

One social science co-operation officer will continue to be stationed in the Middle East and a second will be assigned to Santiago de Chile to carry out social science activities in Latin America in co-operation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America.

The social science section of the Science Co-operation Office in Cairo will concentrate on problems of technical change, the improvement of teaching and research, and the project on arid lands.

The social science specialist at Santiago will emphasize teaching and research and the improvement of scientific terminology. He will also help in the establishment of national associations.

Cultural Activities

The distinction between general and special activities, already noted in the fields of education and science, is also evident in Unesco's programme of cultural activities. The first of these categories includes co-operation with international cultural organizations, the international exchange of information, and the preparation and implementation of international agreements. Under the second heading can be found steps to further the preservation of the cultural heritage of mankind and to improve the cultural level of communities, as well as activities in intercultural relations (planned to complement the programme of the major project for the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values).

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

CO-OPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Member States are invited to promote the affiliation with existing international organizations, of national associations and groups in the various fields of cultural activities and to facilitate their active collaboration in the programme of these organizations.

These organizations will continue to be associated with the work of Unesco. Unesco will assist them with subventions and services.

Ten international cultural organizations will receive subventions. They are the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies, the International Council of Museums, the International Theatre Institute, the International Music Council, the International Association of Plastic Arts, the International PEN Club, the International Union of Architects, the International Federation of Library Associations, the International Federation for Documentation and the International Council of Archives. Specifically, Unesco will help meet the costs of organizing international meetings and publishing bibliographies, reference works, specialized reviews (such as *Diogenes*) and information bulletins.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

Services necessary to the international exchange of information will be provided, as in the past, in the following fields: exchange of publications, bibliography and documentation, museums and translations.

The Clearing House for Libraries will continue to: (a) answer requests for advice and assistance, mainly for means of obtaining publications by gift, exchange, loan, purchase or microfilm reproduction; (b) encourage the establishment and development of national exchange centres; (c) publish the monthly *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries*. The Secretariat will maintain close contacts with Unesco Associated Library Projects.

In collaboration with the International Advisory Committee on Bibliography Unesco will continue as in the past, to encourage research on the development and standardization of bibliographical techniques. It will also publish information on bibliographical services. In the field of museums, the quarterly review *Museum* will continue to appear. Finally, the ninth and tenth volumes of *Index Translationum*, an annual international bibliography of translations in all fields, will be published in 1957 and 1958.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Member States are invited to become parties to the Universal Copyright Convention and to the Convention and Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, and to take any legislative or other measures required for the implementation of these international agreements in the territories under their jurisdiction.

The General Conference also expressed the hope that all necessary measures will be taken by the governments of the States concerned to ensure protection of and respect for cultural property endangered 'on account of recent and current events in the Middle East and in other regions of the world'. Special attention was called to the Monastery of St. Catherine in Sinai.

Services required for the implementation of both conventions and for the preparation of new regulations will be maintained by Unesco.

Unesco, in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee, will study problems raised by double taxation of royalties and the protection of rights pertaining to the reproduction in the press of news items and other materials. It will continue to publish the *Copyright Bulletin* and it will prepare Spanish and French versions of the *Compilation of Copyright Laws*. Concerning the Convention and Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, the Secretariat will maintain an International Register of Cultural Property under Special Protection.

The General Conference adopted proposed recommendations covering archaeological excavations and international competitions in architecture and town planning. It authorized the Director-General to: (a) convene a committee of experts designated by Member States to prepare international regulations for the exchange of publications; and (b) convene an intergovernmental conference for the preparation and adoption of an international agreement for the protection of the interests of performers, record manufacturers and broadcasters.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

PRESERVATION OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF MANKIND

> *Member States are invited to introduce technical or legal measures for the protection and preservation of works of art, monuments and other cultural property (museum collections and exhibits, monuments and archaeological or historical sites).*
>
> *Unesco will encourage Member States to develop and improve these measures.*

To carry out this resolution, the General Conference decided to create an International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, to be located in Rome. Unesco will contribute both to the establishment and the operation of this centre. As in the past, it will support the International Committee on Monuments which will publish a manual on the preservation of monuments this year.

In its programme of participation in the activities of Member States, Unesco will be able to provide experts and equipment for another two years for the Study Centre for the History of the Art and Civilization of Ancient Egypt.

In consultation with the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, Unesco will encourage international study of groups whose culture and language are threatened with change, disintegration or extinction.

Member States are invited to co-operate in programmes to raise the cultural level of community life within the national, regional or local framework. In particular, they are invited to encourage the production and distribution of reading material intended for new literates.

Unesco will assist Member States in these activities.

A higher cultural level among its population is a factor of social progress in any country. In this respect, libraries and museums are effective throughout the world. Peoples now in the throes of rapid industrial and technical change, however, face a particularly difficult problem: how to preserve or adapt traditional forms of culture, arts and crafts, music, singing and folk dances. Countries which have begun large-scale literacy campaigns and where oral traditions will soon be replaced by the printed word as a vehicle for knowledge and culture, must adopt the most efficient methods available for the production and distribution of books and other publications.

Unesco will publish the results of enquiries begun in 1955 and 1956 on the role of classical and humanistic culture in the present-day world and on the part played by classical studies in education. It will aid various towns of South-East Asia to take effective action on the basis of a study carried out over the past two years of the present state of *traditional cultures* in this region.

Unesco, in co-operation with the International Society for Education through Art, and the International Society for Music Education, will encourage the development of *education through arts and crafts*. In this field, it will participate in Member States' activities by: (a) sending missions of experts and equipment; (b) helping in the organization of national and regional seminars; (c) forming permanent collections of fine art reproductions and music recordings; and (d) helping Member States to set up an experimental centre to train arts and crafts instructors.

To facilitate the preparation and distribution of *reading material for new literates*, Unesco will organize the exchange of information and materials adapted to the needs of Member States. It will support two national or regional seminars during the next two years and it will also organize an experimental project to launch a series of popular booklets. A contract will be concluded with the Colombo Public Library in Ceylon to test techniques for encouraging the use of easy-to-read material. Along the same lines, Unesco will aid literature bureaux and other centres engaged in producing books, newspapers and periodicals for new literates, especially in South and South-East Asia.

At the same time, Unesco will organize two regional seminars: one, to be held in Europe, on the operation of libraries and the second, scheduled for Latin America, on the development of museums. It will study problems raised by the establishment of libraries in rapidly-changing countries, as well as the problem of enabling all social classes, and especially workers, to have access to the treasures of the past. It will encourage the *development of libraries and museums* by sending experts to Member States upon their request and by supplying equipment.

It should be noted that the General Conference approved the establishment of an international documentation centre by Unesco in Buenos Aires.

CULTURE AND INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING

> *Unesco will continue to encourage: (a) contacts to foster mutual understanding between peoples of different cultures; (b) the international dissemination of masterpieces of world art; and (c) the translation of representative works of world literature.*

Unesco will organize or facilitate international discussions between philosophers, writers, artists, educators and scholars for the study of problems of broad human interest in the world today—such as the peaceful utilization of atomic energy. Among the meetings which may receive Unesco backing are the Rencontres Internationales de Genève and meetings to be held at Venice, Palermo and São Paulo.

The English text of the *History of the Scientific and Cultural Development of Mankind* will be delivered to the publisher at the end of 1958 for publication in 1960. The French text will be completed six months later. The quarterly *Journal of World History* will continue to be published and work will begin on an abridged two-volume version of the *History*.

To encourage the use of art reproductions, Unesco will publish a new edition of its catalogues of colour reproductions. Six new albums will be added to the *Unesco World Art Series*. Two new travelling exhibitions of colour reproductions will be prepared and Unesco will encourage the production of two art films as well as the dissemination of works by contemporary artists and musicians.

With the aid of the International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies and the International PEN Club, Unesco will facilitate the translation into widely-used languages of both classical and contemporary works representative of various cultures, especially the cultures of Latin America and Italy.

Finally, the General Conference decided that, to commemorate the three-hundredth anniversary of the publication of John Amos Comenius' *Opera Didactica Omnia*, Unesco will publish selections from his works.

Mass Communication

Through the use of the press, films, radio and television, the progress of international understanding can be quickened. In a free world, the right to information is obviously a corollary to the right to education. This explains why Unesco attaches such great importance to mass communication. In line with the principles stated in its Constitution, Unesco 'recommends such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of

ideas by word and image'. In addition, it 'collaborates in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication'. Finally, Unesco encourages scientific study of mass communication problems and professional training adapted to the complex character and demanding needs of international life. The programme of the Department of Mass Communication is designed to meet these goals.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION

Member States are invited to reduce obstacles to the free flow of information and ideas by adhering to the international agreements, recommendations and administrative arrangements in this field adopted by the General Conference and by lending support to measures formulated by Unesco.

The Secretariat will carry out measures required in applying these agreements. It will formulate new measures in co-operation with the United Nations and appropriate international organizations, particularly with a view to reducing telecommunication, postal, transport and tariff obstacles.

A meeting of governmental experts will be called during the next two years to discuss the application of the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials. A similar meeting will be called in 1958 to enable experts to advise Unesco on possible measures to facilitate the international movement of persons engaged in educational, scientific or cultural activities. In addition, the General Conference invited Member States to study a series of suggestions concerning the free flow of ideas, and these will be brought to the attention of Member States and appropriate non-governmental organizations. Two new studies will be published, one concerning copyright in the information field and the other on the free flow of information. An inquiry begun earlier on conditions governing temporary importation of technical equipment used in broadcasting will be extended to cover equipment needed by other media.

CLEARING-HOUSE SERVICES

Member States are invited to co-operate with the mass Communication Clearing House.

This clearing house has the task of collecting and disseminating information on the use of mass communication media and of studying specific problems in this field as well as stimulating the international exchange of educational, scientific and cultural material for information purposes (such

as photographic exhibits, films, tape recordings, radio and TV programmes, etc.)

Reports and Papers on Mass Communication will continue to appear. Among other special papers produced will be one on facilities for journalism training. As in the past, Unesco will co-operate with national and international professional organizations and it will encourage the co-ordination of the work of national research institutes in the field of mass communication, and the creation of an international association of these institutes.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

> ***Member States are invited to facilitate and encourage the use of the means of communication for the development of international understanding.***
>
> ***The Secretariat will use these means of communication and will encourage their use by Member States, National Commissions and all appropriate organizations or institutions.***

Production and distribution of information material to make known and understood the aims and activities of Unesco and of the whole United Nations family and at the same time to encourage the production of material on matters within the general fields of education, science and culture, including the peaceful uses of atomic energy, with the broad aim of promoting international understanding will continue to be the main public information task of the Department of Mass Communication.

Three publications of general interest will continue to be published: *Unesco Features*, a weekly bulletin produced in four languages for use by press and radio throughout the world; the *Unesco Courier*, an illustrated monthly magazine which will add a Russian edition to its present English, French and Spanish editions; and the *Unesco Chronicle*, a monthly report on Unesco's work.

The department will produce several short documentary films, photo features and portable photographic exhibitions on Unesco's work.

Written and recorded material will be supplied to broadcasters in Member States and more extensive exchange of radio programmes will be stimulated. In 1958 a meeting of cultural programme directors and producers will be held to discuss and adopt measures for more production and exchange of cultural radio programmes and material.

The General Conference authorized the Director-General to: (a) continue to operate the gift coupon programme as a means of enlisting the interest and support of non-governmental organizations and other groups in the promotion of international understanding and specific Unesco projects; (b) continue the operation of the Unesco coupon schemes as a means of reducing currency barriers to the free flow of educational, scientific and cultural materials and the exchange of students, teachers and research workers.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE PRODUCTION OF MASS MEDIA PROGRAMMES

Member States are invited to encourage the development of the production and diffusion by mass communication media of material on educational, scientific and cultural themes.

Unesco will stimulate the production and use of this material.

The Secretariat will maintain direct contact with national and international professional organizations and with mass communication enterprises to encourage the production and distribution of educational scientific and cultural material. It will study the influence of the press, films, radio and television upon children. Unesco will assist in the creation of specialized international bodies serving its programme in the field of mass communication.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MEANS AND TECHNIQUES OF COMMUNICATION

Member States are invited to support the development of facilities for the training of journalists.

Unesco will assist Member States and mass communication enterprises to improve the techniques and to expand the means of information.

Unesco will organize a seminar on television in adult education. Two regional seminars on the use of audio-visual aids in schools and in adult education will be held in Latin America and South-East Asia. A pilot project on the production and utilization of educational films through television techniques will be carried out with the collaboration of several Member States.

Unesco will also support steps to improve facilities for education and professional training of journalists in all media. It will encourage the creation of regional training centres—such as the one established at the University of Strasbourg—and it will sponsor a regional seminar and assist in the organization of study courses and production of journalism teaching aids.

As in 1955 and 1956, Unesco will participate through missions of experts, fellowships and the supply of equipment in the activities of Member States desiring to develop their mass communication services.

Exchange of Persons

Study abroad is one of the most effective methods of enabling an increasing number of men and women throughout the world to see for themselves how the inhabitants of other countries work and live. In promoting it, the Exchange of Persons Service has developed a programme aimed at two of Unesco's main objectives: the sharing of knowledge and techniques among Member States and the encouragement of international understanding and co-operation.

Activities carried out in the past will be continued and extended in 1957 and 1958. General activities cover clearing-house and advisory studies, special services and the issue of publications on international educational exchange. Special activities include the award of international fellowships to support the aims of specific Unesco projects and the operation of other exchange projects contributing to fuller co-operation by non-governmental organizations in Unesco's programme.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

CLEARING HOUSES AND ADVISORY SERVICES

As in the past, Unesco will maintain an information centre for the international exchange of persons for educational, scientific and cultural purposes.

The two main functions of this clearing house are: (a) collecting and disseminating information on opportunities for international study; and (b) studying opportunities and needs for study abroad and methods used in establishing and operating exchange of persons programmes.

To gather information, the clearing house maintains relations with some 4,000 institutions and organizations. It publishes information collected and the results of studies made. Among its publications are *Study Abroad*, containing information on more than 70,000 opportunities for study and educational travel; *Vacations abroad*, a guide to over 1,000 short-term educational activities; *Travel Abroad—Frontier Formalities;* and *Teaching Abroad*, offering a list of university professors and lecturers prepared to accept teaching assignments abroad. The clearing house also publishes a newsletter for former Unesco fellows.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES

FELLOWSHIP ADMINISTRATION

Unesco awards and administers fellowships, scholarships and travel grants, which it finances or sponsors in fields directly related to its programme.

The purpose of Unesco fellowships is to enable qualified persons needed to carry out Unesco projects to benefit from study or training abroad. Each of these fellowships represents an investment in the education and training of a specialist or a technician in a foreign environment. Therefore, study programmes must be carefully related to the needs and backgrounds of the individuals concerned.

Fellowships administered by Unesco are related, in some cases, to the major projects or to special activities undertaken by the Organization, such as the International Institute of Child Development at Bangkok, oceanography, research on the social implications of industrialization and the training of journalists. Certain members of the teaching profession, leaders of youth groups, artists, writers, musicians and certain groups of workers can also benefit from these fellowships. Other fellowships are offered in connexion with the programme of participation in the activities of Member States and the United Nations technical assistance programme. In addition, fellowships are administered upon request for Member States and international non-governmental organizations.

PROMOTION OF THE EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

Member States are invited to encourage the international exchange of persons for educational, scientific and cultural purposes by increasing the number of international fellowships for study abroad and by promoting awards for Unesco sponsorship.

Unesco will also encourage the development of this exchange.

As in the past, Unesco will offer technical advice to Member States and to national and international non-governmental organizations on the development and administration of their exchange of persons programmes upon their request. New consultative meetings to discuss these problems will be organized in six countries in co-operation with Unesco National Commissions.

It should be noted that travel grants will be awarded to representatives from distant countries to enable them to participate in major international congresses in fields covered by Unesco's cultural activities and social science departments.

Technical Assistance

Unesco will continue to participate in the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, using funds and other resources placed at its disposal by the United Nations Technical Assistance Board.

More than 200 experts recruited by Unesco—scientists, teachers and technicians—are now on technical assistance missions in 47 countries.

This year, Unesco's share in the United Nations technical assistance programme amounts to nearly $5 million. Despite the size of this sum, it will still not be able to meet the demand for its services: over the five-year history of the programme, Unesco has received 392 requests from 57 countries.

Over the same period, Unesco has awarded 700 fellowships to enable nationals of countries where missions are working to take over once the international experts have left. Although the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies offer technical assistance rather than large-scale financial aid, a large amount of equipment is still necessary to enable missions to carry on their tasks. In 1956, for example, Unesco supplied $400,000 worth of equipment.

Each Specialized Agency works in specific fields. Unesco concentrates on primary and secondary education, fundamental education, scientific research, science teaching, and scientific documentation as well as the social sciences.

Under this programme, Unesco will have 334 experts on mission this year. It will also award 140 fellowships and study grants and will distribute nearly $900,000 worth of equipment.

Assistance to National Commissions

> ***Member States are invited to establish—if they have not already done so—National Commissions comprising representatives of their respective governments and of national groups concerned with the problems of education, science, culture and mass communication and to provide existing National Commissions with sufficient staff and financial resources to enable them to discharge their duties successfully as advisory, liaison and executive bodies.***
>
> ***The Secretariat will give National Commissions any assistance needed to facilitate and improve their functioning.***

This assistance will take various forms. Provision is made for visits of secretaries of National Commissions to the headquarters of the Organization and for Unesco officials to be sent on mission to National Commissions. As in 1955 and 1956, technical and financial help will be rendered to regional conferences of National Commissions (in the next two years, one will be held for Arab countries and another for Latin America). Technical and financial help will also be offered to National Commissions in the process of formation, reorganization or development. Unesco will also assist in the translation, adaption and publication of its publications and documents by National Commissions. Finally, the *Directory of National Commissions* and the *Guide to National Commissions* will be kept up to date.

Following a study made in 1955 and 1956 of the structure and working methods of National Commissions, the Secretariat will make a new study of methods which have proved most effective in strengthening the participation of Member States in Unesco's programme. An assessment will also be made of results achieved by the various methods used by Unesco in helping Member States to develop National Commissions. These studies will enable the Director-General to include in the draft programme for 1959-60 proposals to intensify and improve participation of National Commissions in Unesco's activities.

As an experiment, in 1957 and 1958 work plans and specific suggestions will be prepared and sent to Member States to help the effective co-operation of governments and National Commissions in carrying out certain Unesco projects. These include: improvement of school curricula, teaching materials and textbooks; the popularization of science; the application of the social sciences to problems raised by technological change; the dissemination of universal art masterpieces; the improvement of means of mass communication, and the development of the international exchange of persons.

Among the general resolutions adopted by the Conference is a recommendation for the development of cultural relations throughout the world. Unesco will continue to study cultural relations and, upon request, will provide advisory service to Member States in this field. It will keep up to date its *Collection of Cultural Agreements* and it will organize a second meeting of directors of national services of cultural relations.

A decision was also taken to strengthen the Unesco Regional Office in Havana. This office will concentrate on educational activities, notably the major project on the extension of primary education in Latin America.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNESCO EXECUTIVE BOARD
for 1957 and 1958

After voting to raise the membership of the Executive Board from twenty-two to twenty-four, the General Conference elected or re-elected thirteen members of this body. This is the membership of the Board following the General Conference at New Delhi:

Chairman:

Dr. Vittorino Veronese (Italy)

Vice-Chairmen:

Professor Oscar Secco Ellauri (Uruguay)
H.E. Dr. G. A. Raadi (Iran)

Members:

Dr. Momtazuddin Ahmed (Pakistan)	elected
Mr. Georges Averoff (Greece)	elected
Dr. Mohamed Awad (Egypt)	
Mr. Rodolfo Baron Castro (El Salvador)	elected
Professor Paulo E. de Berredo Carneiro (Brazil)	
Dr. Gardner Davies (Australia)	elected
Dr. Juan Estelrich y Artigues (Spain)	re-elected
Dr. Zakir Husain (India)	elected
Professor Herman Johannes (Indonesia)	
H.E. Mr. Vladimir Kemenov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	re-elected
H.E. Mr. Julien Kuypers (Belgium)	elected
Professor Henri Laugier (France)	
Mgr Jean Maroun (Lebanon)	
H.E. Dr. Jose R. Martinez Cobo (Ecuador)	
H.E. Mr. Akira Matsui (Japan)	elected
Professor Jakob Nielsen (Denmark)	
H.E. Dr. C. Parra-Perez (Venezuela)	elected
Dr. Maria Schlueter-Hermkes (Federal Republic of Germany)	re-elected
Dr. Athelstan F. Spilhaus (United States of America)	re-elected
Sir Ben Bowen Thomas (United Kingdom)	
H.E. Mr. Stefan Wierblowski (Poland)	elected

PROVISIONAL TIME-TABLE OF CONFERENCES, MEETINGS AND SEMINARS
January, February, March and April 1957

Meetings at Unesco House of non-governmental organizations receiving Unesco subventions are indicated by an asterisk.

Date		*Place*
JANUARY		
3*	International Music Council: Executive Committee.	UNESCO
7-11*	International Social Science Council. Third General Assembly.	UNESCO
7-19	Training Course in Nuclear Physics (convened by the University of Cuba in collaboration with the Latin America Science Cooperation Office).	HAVANA (Cuba)
8-9	Selection Committee on Unesco Study Tours for Workers in Europe.	UNESCO
14*	International Music Council. Meeting of the French National Committee.	UNESCO
14-15	Group of Consultants on the preparation of an International Conference on Radio Isotopes in Scientific Research.	UNESCO
14-19	Symposium on Genetics and Plant Breeding with particular reference to South-East Asia (convened by South Asia Science Cooperation Office).	NEW DELHI (India)
16*	Co-ordination Committee for International Voluntary Work Camps.	UNESCO
28-30	Joint Working Party Unesco/World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession.	UNESCO
28 Jan.-26 Feb.	Training Course in Marine Taxonomy and Planktonology (convened by the South-East Asia Science Cooperation Office).	NHATRANG (Viet-Nam)
FEBRUARY		
4*	Subgroup of International Non-governmental Organizations on 'Psychological and Sociological bases of international understanding and co-operation'.	UNESCO
5	Second Meeting of the Committee set up by the Fifth Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations.	UNESCO
6	Working Party of Non-governmental Organizations on 'Social development in areas of rapid technological change and industrialization'.	UNESCO
7-8	Working Party of the Executive Board on Human Rights.	UNESCO
11-13	Working Party to make selection for Catalogue of Colour Reproductions of Paintings prior to 1860.	UNESCO
12-14	Meeting of experts on the exchange of films for television.	UNESCO
18-20	Inter-Governmental Advisory Committee on the Extension of Primary Education in Latin America.	HAVANA (Cuba)
22*	Co-ordination Committee for International Voluntary Work Camps.	UNESCO

Date		*Place*
24 Feb.-10 Mar.	Orientation Course on the Use of Electrical and Electronic Instruments (convened by the Middle East Science Cooperation Office).	CAIRO (Egypt)
25-26*	International Theatre Institute: Executive Committee.	UNESCO
27-28	Special Committee of the Executive Board set up to consider draft comments to be forwarded to the Trusteeship Council.	UNESCO
Date not fixed	Meeting of the enlarged preparatory Committee of the International Computation Centre.	UNESCO
MARCH		
4-9	Symposium on 'Submicroscopic organization and function of the nerve cell's (in collaboration with the Latin America Scientific Cooperation Office).	CARACAS (Venezuela)
4-13	Committee of experts on the protection of performers, recorders and broadcasters.	MONTE-CARLO (Monaco)
7-8*	Committee on Biological Abstracting of the Abstracting Board of the International Council of Scientific Unions.	UNESCO
8-9 (tentative)	Headquarters Committee: twenty-second session.	UNESCO
11-12*	Editorial Committee of the International Theatre Institute.	UNESCO
11-15	Ad Hoc Committee of the Executive Board.	UNESCO
14-16	Working Group on Productivity on Marine Biology (convened by the Latin America Science Cooperation Office).	MONTEVIDEO (Uruguay)
15 (tentative)	Unesco/IBE Joint Committee Meeting.	UNESCO
15-16*	Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS): Executive Committee No. 22.	UNESCO
18-28	Executive Board: forthy-seventh Session.	UNESCO
20-22	Tenth Conference of Organizers of International Voluntary Work Camps.	YOUTH HOSTEL AT VENUSBERG NEAR BONN (German Fed. Republic)
21-22	Meeting of experts on Type Culture Collections (convened by the Latin America Science Cooperation Office).	MONTEVIDEO (Uruguay)
21-23*	Ninth Meeting of the Administrative Board of the International Association of Universities.	UNESCO
24-30	Meeting of experts to study the influence of examinations on education.	HAMBURG (German Fed. Republic)
APRIL		
1-3	Steering Committee of the Unesco Research on the Social Implications of Industrialization in Southern Asia.	CALCUTTA (India)
1-10	Meeting of the International Advisory Committee for the major project for mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values.	UNESCO
3-5	Twelfth Session of Advisory Committee on Arid Zone Research.	UNESCO
8-18	International regional Conference for the examination and preparation of plans for the university teaching and research in social sciences in Latin America (convened by the Brazilian Government with the financial help of Unesco).	RIO DE JANEIRO (Brazil)

Date		*Place*
8-27	Training Course on Cristallography (convened by the Latin America Science Cooperation Office).	RIO DE JANEIRO (Brazil)
10-12	Fourth Session of the International Advisory Committee on Research in the Natural Sciences Programme of Unesco.	STOCKHOLM (Sweden)
15-17*	Meeting of the Association of Internationally-minded Schools—Teaching about the United Nations.	UNESCO
15-18	Working Parties of Non-governmental Organisations.	UNESCO
18-20	Meeting of Specialists on Humid Tropics Research in Latin America (convened by Latin America Science Cooperation Office).	RIO DE JANEIRO (Brazil)
18-20 and 3 May	Training Course in Modern Physics (convened by South-East Asia Science Cooperation Office).	BANDUNG (Indonesia)
29 April-3 May	International Committee on Monuments, Artistic and Historical Sites and Archaeological Excavations.	UNESCO
End of April*	International Music Council: Executive Committee.	UNESCO

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